KRICHIH, Ya.D., kand.med.nauk (Chernovitsy)

Developing a conditioned reflex to mercusal injections. Klin.med. 35 [i.e.34] no.1 Supplement:22-23 Ja '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Iz propedevticheskoy terapevticheskoy kliniki (dir. - dotsent M.M.Kovalev) Chernovitskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(DIURETICS AND DIURESIS)
(CONDITIONED RESPONSE)

KRICHIN, Ya.D., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Dibazol and tetamon-I for treating hypertension. Vrach. delo no.1:37-39 Ja '57 (MIRA 10:4)

1. Kafedra gospital'noy terapii (zav.-prof. V.A. Triger) Chernovitskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(HYPERTENSION) (VASOMOTOR DRUGS) (AMMONIUM IODIDE)

KRICHIN, Ya. D.

KRICHIN, Ya.D., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Case of relapsing agranulocytosis. Vrach.delo no.9:993 S '57.
(MLRA 10:9)

1. Klinika gospital'noy terapii (zav. - prof. V.A.Trigar) Chernovitskogo meditsinskogo instituta
(AGRANULOCYTOSIS)

KRICHINSKAYA, Ye.B.

Phagocytic activity of the endothelium of certain organs in the chick embryo at various stages of development. Biul.eksp. biol. i med. 40 no.8:57-59 Ag '55. (MLRA 8:11)

1. Iz kafedry embriologii Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. A.A.Zhdanova i mediko-biologicheskogo otdela (zav.-prof. B.P.Tokin) Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR.

(PHAGOCYTOSIS,
endothelium in chick embryo in various states of develop.)
(EMBRYO
phagocytosis in endothelium of chick embryo in various states of develop.)

KRICHINSKAYA, Ye.B.

Possibility of phagocytic activity of vascular endothelium in some organs of duck embryos during different stages of development [with summary in English]. Vest. LGU 13 no.15:73-80 '58. (MIRA 11:9)
(Phagocytosis) (Embryology--Birds)

KRICHINSKAYA, Ye.B., Cand Biol Sci — (diss) "Phagocytic possibilities of the endothelium of the blood vessels of certain organs in the process of the embryonic development of hens and ducks." Len, 1959, 23 pp (Len Order of Lenin State Univ im A.A. Zhdanov) 150 copies (L, 33-59, 117)

SORIN, Mikhail Vladimirovich; KRICHINSKAYA, Ye.B., red.; SHEVCHENKO, F.Ya., tekhn.red.

[Prevention of infectious diseases] Profilaktika zaraznykh boleznei. Leningrad, Gos.izd-vo med.lit-ry Medgiz, Leningr. otd-nie, 1959. 59 p.

(MIRA 14:5)

(COMMUNICABLE DISEASES--PREVENTION)

ASTAKHOV, Sergey Nikolayevich; KRICHINSKAYA, Ye.B., red.; SHEVCHENKO, F.Ya., tekhn.red.

[Radiculitis; its treatment and prevention] Radikulity, ikh lechenie i preduprezhdenie. Leningrad, Gos.izd-vo med.lit-ry, Leningr.otd-nie, 1959. 63 p. (MIRA 13:10)
(NERVES, SPINAL--DISEASES)

KRICHINSKAYA, Ye.B.

Phagocytic reactions to India ink and micro-organisms in the development of chicken and duck embryos. Nauch.dokl.vys. shkoly; biol.nauki no.1:48-50 '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy embriologii Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. A.A.Zhdanova.
(PHAGOCYTOSIS) (EMBRYOLOGY--BIRDS)

BELOSHAPKO, P.A., prof., red.; KALININA, N.A., red.; POBEDINSKIY, M.N., prof., red.; KRICHINSKAYA, Ye.B., red.; KHARASH, O.A., tekhn.red.

[Influence of ionizing radiation on the course of pregnancy, condition of the fetus, and the newborn] Vliianie ioniziruiushchego izlucheniia na techenie beremennosti, sostoianie ploda i novorozhdennogo. Pod red. P.A.Beloshapko, N.A.Kalininoi i M.N. Pobedinskogo. Leningrad, Gos.izd-vo med.lit-ry Medgiz, Leningr. otd-nie, 1960. 130 p. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Moscow. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR, direktor Instituta akusherstva i ginekologii AMN SSSR (for Beloshapko). 3. Laboratoriya normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii Instituta akusherstva i ginekologii AMN SSSR (for Kalinina). 4. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy meditsinskoy radiologii Leningradskogo ordena Lenina instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey im. S.M.Kirova (for Pobedinskiy).

(RADIATION--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (PREGNANCY, COMPLICATIONS OF) (FETUS)

DOMBA, A.K.; KRICHINSKAYA, Ye.B.; NIKOLAYEVA, I.P.

Method for injections into the blood vessels of mammalian embryos. Arkh. anat. gist. i embr. 41 no.8 97-100 Ag '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Kafedra embriologii (zav. - prof. B.P. Tokin) Leningradskogo universiteta.
(EMBRYOLOGY--EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES)
(INJECTIONS)

KRICHINSKAYA, Ye.B.

Processes of destruction of the pronephros and mesonephros of the chick embryo. Arkh.anat.gist.i embr. 48 no.3:91-98 Mr '65.
(MIRA 18:6)

1. Kafedra embriologii (zav. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki doktor biolog. nauk prof. B.P.Tokin) Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo ordena Lenina universiteta imeni Zhdanova.

KRICHINSKIY, A.R., prof. (Kiyev)

"Nogier's method" - ear acupuncture. Vrach. delo no.8:
108-113 Ag'63. (MIRA 16:9)
(EAR--SURGERY) (ACUPUNCTURE)

KRICHKE, V.O.

Apparatus for insulation resistance control in sinking electric pumping installations. Neftepprom. delo no.6:19-23 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Kuybyshevskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke nefti.

(Oil well pumps)
(Electric insulators and insulation)

L 62632-65

ACCESSION NR: AR5005493 S/0271/64/000/012/A058/A058
621.398

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Avtomatika, telemekhanika i vychislitel'naya tekhnika. Sv. t., Abs. 12A317

AUTHOR: Grebenshchikov, V. N.; Krichke, V. O.

TITLE: Transistorized stable oscillator for petroleum-field telesystems

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Kuybyshevsk. n.-i. in-t neft. prom-sti, vyp. 23, 1964, 111-115

TOPIC TAGS: stable hf oscillator, transistorized oscillator

Translation: Designing of stable and reliable telesystems and their elements, particularly those operating outdoors, is held very important. A sinusoidal-wave high-reliability stable-frequency oscillator (SFO) is proposed. Two circuits are suggested for SFO. The first of them has been developed with two resonant LC-circuits and a transistorized amplifier; the second circuit comprises an additional magnetic modulator. In these SFO circuits, the high frequency stability is ensured by a weak feedback coupling of the principal high-Q frequency-determining oscillatory circuit with other circuits; high gain is ensured by an auxiliary resonant low-Q circuit. The auxiliary circuit acts as a load for the amplifying

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L 62632-65
ACCESSION NR: AR5005493

transistor. Constant amplitude of oscillations and high reliability are ensured by a rather high level of feedback and preservation of shape of the output voltage derived from the principal oscillatory circuit. The magnetic modulator ensures synchronous tuning of circuits without disruption of the SFO operation. The frequency stability (for LC-circuits, 0.5% or better with a principal oscillatory circuit Q-factor of 50—100) is ensured by the independence of operation of the principal oscillatory circuit from other circuits, supply voltage (within 0.2 U—U), and temperature (-30+90C); it is also ensured by the high Q of the principal circuit and by the high reliability of LC-circuit. When the magnetic modulator is wound on a common III-shaped core with the principal oscillatory circuit and the auxiliary circuit, the frequency is ensured by the independence between the bias magnetic fluxes and the LC-circuit magnetic fluxes. SFO circuit diagrams are presented, as well as the component parameters, and oscillatortuning procedures. Four illustrations.

SUB CODE: EC ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

L 15289-66 EWT(d)/EWT(1)/EWA(h)/EWP(1) IJP(c) BE/BG

ACC NR: AP5028959 SOURCE CODE: UR/0119/64/000/009/0010/0012

AUTHOR: Grebenshchikov, V. N. (Engineer); Krichke, V. O. (Engineer)

ORG: none

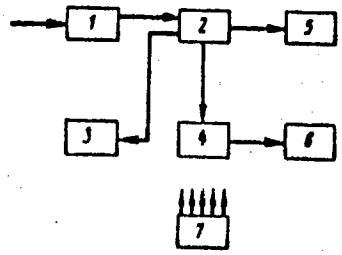
TITLE: Recorder with an analog-digital converter 16,44

39
B

SOURCE: Priborostroyeniye, no. 9, 1964, 10-12

TOPIC TAGS: recorder, analog digital converter

ABSTRACT: An industrial-process-data recorder is briefly described. The recorder includes an analog-digital dc-to-binary-code converter, transforms binary into decimal code, and delivers data typed on paper on an EUM-23 typewriter. The entire measuring and typing cycle takes 2 sec. The recorder is designed with electromechanical relays, does not need any adjustment or alignment, and measures d-c voltages with an error of 1% or less. The analog-digital converter (see fig.) includes comparison unit 1, number register 2, converter proper 3, and binary-decimal converter 4; the units have 3 stable



Block diagram of the industrial-process recorder

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UDC: 621.317.7.087.6:621.314.5

L 15289-66
ACC NR: AP5028959

states. Typing-control unit 5 and electric typewriter 6 constitute the recorder proper. A laboratory model of the above device was tested in actual operation for 3 months; it was found that most fortuitious faults in the wiring or contacts resulted in a loss of record, not in recording false data. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 09, 13 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 002

Card 2/2 MJS

PLATONOV, V.F., inzhener; KRICHKER, I.R., inzhener.

The BKSKh-22.5 tubular tower crane. Mekh.stroi.13 no.3:20-25 Mr '56. (Cranes, derricks, etc.) (MLRA 9:6)

KRICHKO, A.A.

In the scientific institutes of the Department of Technology of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. Izv.AN SSSR Otd. tekh.nauk no.12:1886-1891 D '53. (MLRA 7:2)
(Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.)

LOZOVOY, A.V.; KRICHKO, A.A.; MIKHEYEVA, R.A.

Hydrogenation of enriched Baltic Sea region shales under low pressure. Khim.i tekh.topl.i masel no.5:32-40 My '57. (MLRA 10:7)

1. Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh AN SSSR.
(Baltic Sea region--Shales) (Hydrogenation)

KRICHKO A. A.

ПОЛУЧЕНИЕ ХИМИЧЕСКИХ ПРОДУКТОВ
ИЗ ПЕРВИЧНЫХ КАМЕННОУГОЛЬНЫХ СМОЛ
МЕТОДАМИ ГИДРОГЕНИЗАЦИИ
ПОД НЕВЫСОКИМ ДАВЛЕНИЕМ

[redacted]

VIII Mendeleyev Congress for General and Applied Chemistry
Section of Chemistry and Chemical Technology of Fuels,
publ. by Acad. Sci. USSR, Moscow 1959

abstracts of reports scheduled to be presented at above mentioned congress,
Moscow, 13 March 1959.

KRICHKO, A.A.; LOZOVOY, A.V.; PCHELINA, D.P.

New technological layout for hydrogenation processing of semicoke coal tars under moderate pressure. Trudy IGI 9:37-49 '59. (MIRA 13:1)

(Coal tar) (Hydrogenation)

KRICHKO, A.A.; KONYASHINA, R.A.

Investigating hydrogenation of Cheremkhovo coals cleaned by the process of centrifugal separation in heavy liquids. Trudy IGI 9:62-67 '59. (MIRA 13:1)
(Coal preparation) (Coal liquefaction)

KRICHKO, A.A.; KONYASHINA, R.A.; LOZOVOY, A.V.

Hydrogenation under moderate pressure of cleaned Estonian oil shales. Trudy IGI 9:68-85 '59. (MIRA 13:1)
(Oil shales) (Hydrogenation)

YEMTSEV, M.T.; KRICHKO, A.A.

Liquid products in the continuous coking process. Trudy IGI 10:155-163 '59. (MIRA 12:12)

(Coke industry--By products)

K.I.S.K., A.A.; LOZOVOY, A.V.; POLLINA, D.P.; SOVETOVA, L.N.; SHAGINA, L.N.

Chemical products from nonpyrolyzed tar obtained by continuous coking of Kuznetsk coal. Izv.Sib.otd.AN SSSR no.12:88-95 '60. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh AN SSSR.
(Coal-tar products)

VOL'-EPSHTEYN, A.B.; KRICHKO, A.A.

Production of aromatic hydrocarbons from tar obtained in the pryolyis of hydrocarbon gases. Khim.i tekh.topl.i masel 6 no.3:14-18 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Institut goryuchikh iskapayemykh im. G.M. Krzhizhanovskogo AN SSSR. (Hydrocarbons)

KRICHKO, A.A.; SOVETOVA, L.S.

High temperature destructive hydrogenation of xylenes. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd.khim.nauk no.9:1704-1705 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh AN SSSR.
(Xylene) (Hydrogenation)

S/068/61/000/010/002/002
E071/E435

AUTHORS: Borts, A.G., Krichko, A.A., Konyashina, R.A., Lozovoy, A.V. and L'vova, L.N.

TITLE: Processing of anthracene fraction by a hydrogenation method

PERIODICAL: Koks i khimiya, no.10, 1961, 53-56

TEXT: An investigation of the destructive hydrogenation of anthracene fraction I (raw and crystallized out) of the Nizhne-Tagil'skiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat (Nizhne-Tagil Metallurgical Combine) was carried out in order to develop a method of its conversion into more valuable products - light aromatics and naphthalene, the demand for which is steadily increasing. The hydrogenation experiments were carried out on a continuous pilot plant with the capacity of the reactor of 0.2 and 6.0 litres. The influence of pressure (100 to 200 atm), temperature (520 to 550°C) volume velocity (0.5 to 1.0 kg/litre hr) and catalysts ($MoO_3 + Al_2O_3$ and $CoO + MoO_3 + Al_2O_3$) on the yield and composition of the products was tested. It was found that, on increasing pressure from 100 to 200 atm at 520°C, the yield of hydrogenated products decreases from 96.4 to 90.1%. The depth of conversion of

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S/068/61/000/010/002/002
E071/E435

Processing of anthracene ...

the anthracene fraction into liquid products boiling up to 230°C and not initially present in the raw material was: at 100 atm, 15.8%; at 150 atm, 19.8%; at 200 atm, 27.2%. The yield of the fraction with a boiling temperature above 300°C (originally present in an amount of 68.1%) decreased to 42.6, 30.7 and 25.6% respectively. Under a pressure of 150 atm, anthracene is completely transformed into lower boiling products, carbazole by 87.8%, phenanthrene by 81%. A pressure of 150 atm was found to be the optimum for the process. An increase in the temperature of the process from 520 to 550°C is accompanied by some decrease in the yield of hydrogenation products and an increase in the proportion of fractions boiling to 230 and 300°C. The temperature range 520 to 550°C can be utilized in the process: beginning from 520°C for a fresh catalyst and steadily increasing during 100 to 200 hours to 550°C with decreasing activity of the catalyst (due to the deposition of coke). The formation of coke amounted to 0.14% for $MoO_3 + Al_2O_3$ catalyst and to 0.12% for $CoO + MoO_3 + Al_2O_3$ catalyst. The latter catalyst was found to be more active (a higher yield of products boiling to 230°C). The optimum volume velocity was found

Processing of anthracene ...

to be 0.5 kg/litre of the catalyst hour. On complete hydrogenation of the anthracene fraction I (recirculation of the fraction boiling above 250°C, about 45%) the following method of processing hydrogenation products is proposed: fraction boiling up to 250°C is distilled, the distillate boiling up to 150°C is extracted with diethyleneglycol to separate aromatic hydrocarbons. The refined products consisting mainly of 5 and 6 membered naphthenes can be transformed into C_6-C_8 aromatic hydrocarbons by platforming. The fraction boiling at 150 to 200°C (81.9% aromatic hydrocarbons) can be used as a solvent. The fraction boiling at 200 to 230°C can be used for the production of naphthalene (filtration at 0°C) and tetralene (rectification). The denaphthalenized fraction 200 to 230°C can be used as a substitute for tetralene or, on mixing with the fraction 150-200°C, as a solvent for motorcar paints. The fraction boiling at 230 to 250°C, consisting mainly of α and β-methylnaphthalenes, can be used for their production. Moreover, the fraction boiling at 210 to 250°C (without separation of naphthalene) can be oxidized to phthalic anhydride with a 70% yield. The yield of individual products are given in Table 4. There are 1 figure, 4 tables and 2 Soviet

Card 3/5

Processing of anthracene ...

references.

ASSOCIATIONS: Gosudarstvennyy komitet Soveta Ministrov RSFSR po koordinatsii nauchno-issledovatel'skikh rabot (State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR for Coordination of Scientific-Research Works) A.G.Borts;
IGI Pri Gosekonomsovete SSSR (IGI at the State Economic Council of the USSR) A.A.Krichko, R.A.Konyashina, A.V.Lozovoy and L.N.L'vova.

KRICHKO, A.A.

Processing of Baltic oil shales and shale tars. Trudy IGI 12:143-150 '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Oil--Shale industry)

S/064/62/000/006/001/003
B144/B138

AUTHORS: Krichko, A. A., Lozovoy, A. V., Sovetova, L. S.

TITLE: Production of naphthalene from aromatized crude by high-temperature hydrogenation

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', no. 6, 1962, 1 - 5

TEXT: Naphthalene (N) was produced by hydrogenation of α-methyl N, decalin , n-hexadecane, 1:1 mixture of β-methyl and toluene, and some commercial mixtures containing alkyl N, in a 0.2-liter laboratory reactor. The composition of the hydrogenates was determined by rectification, chromatography on silicagel, and spectral analysis. These tests carried out with $Al_2O_3 + MoO_3$ (CI) catalyst showed that: (1) methyl N are easily demethylated to N; (2) low boiling aromatic hydrocarbons (HC) form if the initial mixture contains monocyclic aromatic HC; (3) dicyclic hexatomic naphthene HC are good compounders and yield enough N to liberate H_2 on dehydrogenation, thus reducing H_2 consumption; (4) paraffin HC should be previously removed. Thus, the N-free commercial mixtures selected for the

S/064/62/000/006/001/003
B144/B138

Production of naphthalene from ...

production of N were: coal tar, tar from gaseous HC, green oil from kerosene, dewaxed gasoil produced by thermal cracking, pyridine extract from gasoil produced by catalytic cracking. Hydrogenation was performed in the presence of CI, $CoO + MoO_3 + Al_2O_3$ (CII), and $Cr_2O_3 + K_2O + Al_2O_3$ (CIII) catalysts at 40, 70, and 100 atm; 500 and 600°C; a space velocity of 1.0-1.5 kg/l·hr; and a H_2 input of 1000 kg/1 kg of crude. With coal tar, maximum yields in N were obtained from the 230 - 250°C fraction with CII and CI (34.8 and 33.6 % by weight). Dewaxed gasoil yielded only 3.1 % N. Generally speaking, the yields from the 230 - 350°C fractions ranged from 20 to 60 % when H_2O vapor (20 % of the weight of the crude) was added. A high content in aromatic HC (> 75 %) is essential for a good N output. CIII proved much less effective than CII. The catalyst activity is limited by carbon deposits, but can be maintained by periodic regeneration or temperature reduction to 530 - 550°C. Non-catalytic dealkylation of aromatic HC by high-temperature hydrogenation is possible, but requires temperatures of 700°C and above to obtain the same degree of conversion. Extraction with pyridine seems to be a promising method of using raw material containing even less than 75 % aromatic HC, such as kerosene and

Card 2/3

Production of naphthalene from ... S/064/62/000/006/001/003
B144/B138

gasoil fractions of cracking distillates. There are 1 figure and 7 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh AN SSSR (Institute of Mineral Fuels AS USSR)

Card 3/3

KRICHKO, A.A.; LOZOVOY, A.V.; SOVETOVA, L.S.

Production of naphthalene from aromatized raw materials by means of high temperature hydrogenation. Khim.prom. no.6:387-391 Je '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh AN SSSR.
(Naphthalene) (Hydrogenation)

KRICHKO, A. A.; SOVETOVA, L. S.; Prinimala uchastiye: KOPALINA, K. I.

High temperature destructive hydrogenation of trimethylbenzenes. Trudy IGI 17:246-249 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Benzene) (Hydrogenation)

BORTS, A. G.; KRICHKO, A. A.; KONYASHINA, R. A.; LOZOVOY, A. V.; L'VOVA, L. N.; Prinimala uchastiye: TSITRON, I. L.

Production of chemicals from the anthracene fraction of coke-oven coal tar by the high temperature hydrogenation method. Trudy IGI 17:250-261 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Anthracene) (Coal-tar products)
(Hydrogenation)

VOL'-EPSHTEYN, A. B.; GRIGOR'YEV, S. M.; KRICHKO, A. A.; KONYASHINA, R. A.; SUROVTSEVA, V. V.; YULIN, M. K.

Production of aromatic hydrocarbons from pyrolysis tar of hydrocarbon gases by hydrogenation. Trudy IGI 17:269-277 '62.

(MIRA 15:10)

(Hydrocarbons) (Coal-tar products)
(Hydrogenation)

KRICHKO, A. A.; SOVETOVA, L. S.

Destructive hydrogenation of binary mixtures of hydrocarbons. Report No. 1. Trudy IGI 17:278-286 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Hydrocarbons) (Hydrogenation)

S/065/62/000/011/001/006
E075/E436

AUTHORS: Pal'chikov, G.F., Mezhlumova, A.I., Krichko, A.A., Kaganer, G.S., Stepuro, S.I., Brovenko, A.V.

TITLE: Extraction of aromatic hydrocarbons from middle petroleum fractions and catalytic gas oils with aqueous pyridine

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no.11, 1962, 19-25

TEXT: Following the laboratory work reported previously (Khim. i tekhnol. topliv i masel, no.4, 1961) trial batches of aromatic extracts (400 to 500 kg) were obtained on a pilot plant scale from a catalytic gas oil and kerosene - gas oil fractions from Anastasiyevka crude. The extraction was carried out using aqueous solution of technical pyridine (boiling point range 114 to 134°C). The feed saturated with pyridine vapour meets the pyridine solution in the extractor. Countercurrent extraction takes place, the raffinate and the extract solutions leaving the opposite ends of the extractor. For the extraction of the kerosene - gas oil fraction the raffinate contained 30% by

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Extraction of aromatic ...

volume of pyridine (water free) and the extract solution - 80.7% pyridine, 10% water and 9.3% extract. The extraction was conducted at 15°C. The extract constituted 32 to 35% of the feed and contained about 80% aromatic hydrocarbons. The extract with 50% of the aromatic hydrocarbons was obtained with the yield of 70%. The extracts were subjected to high temperature hydrogenation. For the extract from the catalytic gas oils the yield of naphthalene obtained by the hydrogenation was 30%. For the kerosene - gas oil fraction about 20% yield of naphthalene was obtained and 40% of a solvent containing 95% of aromatic hydrocarbons. There are 1 figure and 7 tables.

ASSOCIATION: SNKh Checheno-Ingushsk. ASSR

Card 2/2

KRICHKO, A.A.; MEZHLUMOVA, A.I.; PAL'CHIKOV, G.F.; TITOVA, T.A.; Prinimali uchastiye: CHERKASOVA, V.F.; RAVIKOVICH, T.M.

Hydrogenation of aromatized petroleum crude without catalysts for obtaining naphthalene and other products. Neftepер. i neftekhim. no.9:30-33 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Groznenskiy kreking-zavod, Groznenskoye upravleniye neftepererabatyvayushchey i neftekhimicheskoy promyshlennosti i Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh.

KRICHKO, A.A.; LOZOVOY, A.V.; MEZHLUMOVA, A.I.; PAL'CHIKOV, G.F.; RAVIKOVICH, T.M.; TITOVA, T.A.; CHERKASOVA, V.F.; Prinimali uchastiye: MUSELEVICH, D.L.; SOVETOVA, L.S.; TSITRON, I.L.

Obtaining naphthalene from straight-run fractions of the Anastasiyevska petroleum. Nefteper. i neftekhim. no.10:3-8 '63.
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh AN SSSR, Groznenskiy krekingzavod i Upravleniye neftepererabatyvayushchey i neftekhimicheskoy promyshlennosti.

ACCESSION NR: AP4036979 S/0065/64/000/005/0023/0029

AUTHOR: Vol'-Epshteyn, A. B.; Zabryanskiy, Ye. I.; Krichko, A. A.; Lesokhina, G. F.; Malyavinskiy, L. V.; Mukhina, T. N.; Robert, Yu. A.

TITLE: Production and motor properties of gasolines from pyrolysis products

SOURCE: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no. 5, 1964, 23-29

TOPIC TAGS: gasoline, production, motor property, octane number, pyrolysis resin, pyrocondensate, low pressure hydrogenation, high octane gasoline, aluminum cobalt molybdenum catalyst, monoolefin, antidetonation property, octane rating

ABSTRACT: Conditions were developed for the low pressure hydrogenation of fractions of pyrolysis resins and pyrocondensates to obtain high octane gasolines. Pyrolysis resins of the ethylene system and pyrocondensates of the butylene-divinyl system, boiling up to 200 C, were hydrogenated at 10-40 atmospheres at a space velocity of 1.6-8.5 hr^{-1} in the presence of a technical aluminum-cobalt-molybdenum catalyst using a hydrogen:crude oil volume ratio of 500-800:1. In the hydrogenation of the pyrolysis resins at 40 atm. from 225-300C it was found that 235C was optimum: 75% of the dienes were hydrogenated to monoolefins; at higher temperatures the

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4036979

higher octane number monoolefins were hydrogenated to saturated hydrocarbons. The octane ratings were obtained on 1 cylinder test units IT9-2 and IT9-6 and auto engines MZMA-407. Changing the depth of hydrogenation of the unsaturated hydrocarbons of the highly aromatic distillates of these pyrolysis resins had little effect on the antidetonation properties of the gasolines; these had octane numbers of 86-96 by the motor method and 99-110 by the test unit method. Increasing the depth of hydrogenation of the unsaturated hydrocarbons of gasoline from pyrocondensates having a lower aromatic hydrocarbon content somewhat lowered its antidentonation properties; the octane number was lowered from 78.5 to 75.0 upon complete hydrogenation. It was shown that hydrogenated gasolines from pyrolysis resins of gaseous and liquid hydrocarbonc can be used as highoctane components in the production of automobile gasolines. Gasolines A-66 (e.g., from commercial A-56 + 20% hydrogenated gasolines), A-72 (commercial A-66 + 30% hydrogenated gasolines) and A-80 (commercial A-72 + 45% hydrogenated gasolines) have higher antidetonation properties than commercial gasolines bearing these designations. Orig. art. has: 5 tables and 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: IGI, VNII NP, NIISS

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4036979

SUBMITTED: 00	DATE ACQ: 05Jun64	ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: FP	NO REF SOV: 005	OTHER: 004

Card 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000826430

KRICHKO, A.A.; SOVETOVA, L.S.

Catalytic demethylation of methylnaphthalenes. Neftekhimiia 4 no.1:11-15 Ja-F'64 (MIRA 17:6)

DROMIN, A.P.; ZAMANOV, V.V.; KRICHKO, A.A.; LOZOVOY, A.V.; MAKAR'YEV, S.V.; MEZHLUMOVA, A.I.; PAL'CHIKOV, G.F.; STEPURO, S.I.

Combined arrangement for the use of thermal-cracking kerosine. Khim. i tekh. topl. i masel 9 no.6:18-24 Je'64 (MIRA 17:7)

1. Giprogrozneft' , Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh AN SSSR i Groznefteknimzavody.

VOL'-SPSHTEYN, A.B.; KRICHKO, A.A.; [illegible]

Using alkyl-benzene fractions formed on the synthesis of cumene to obtain solvents. Neftepererab. i neftekhim. no.6:33-35 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh AN SSSR i Gosudarstvennyy issledovatel'skiy proyektnyy institut [illegible].

L 51870-65 EWT(m)/SPF(c)/EWP(j) Pc-4/Pr-4 RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5015468 UR/0318/64/000/011/0018/0021

AUTHOR: Krichko, A.A.; Lezovoy, A.V.; Titova, T.T.

TITLE: Role of steam in the production of naphthalene from crude petroleum

SOURCE: Neftepererabotka i neftekhimiya, no. 11, 1964, 18-21

TOPIC TAGS: crude petroleum, naphthalene, petroleum refining, petroleum refinery product

Abstract: The influence of steam and the ratio of hydrogen to crude on the results of the high-temperature thermal hydrodealkylation of the aromatized extract of catalytic cracking gas oil was investigated at 700° and 40 atm pressure for the production of naphthalene. It was found that when 20% steam (of the weight of the crude) is introduced into the reaction zone, the degree of conversion and formation of naphthalene practically does not decrease, and the process proceeds for a long time without coke formation. Without steam, the reaction zone rapidly cokes up. The ratio of hydrogen to crude for accomplishing the process in a prolonged cycle without coke formation should comprise 1.8-2 cubic meters per kilogram. At a ratio of 1.35 cubic meters per kilogram and below, considerable coke formation is observed. The aromatized extract

Card 1/2

L 51878-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5015468

with boiling point up to 295-300° of the catalytic cracking gas oil can be entirely reprocessed to naphthalene, fractions with boiling points up to 200°, and hydrocarbon gas by reprocessing in a 1:1 mixture with recycle. The yield of naphthalene is about 30%, while that of the fraction up to 200° (high-octane gasoline) is up to 35%. About 25% benzene can be obtained in place of the gasoline. Hydrogen consumption for the processes is 2.8%. Orig. art. has 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh (Institute of Mineral Fuels)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL:00 SUB CODE: FP

NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 001 JPRS

Card 2/2

KHICHKO, A.A.; LOZOVOY, A.V.; MEZHLUMOVA, A.I.; MIKELEVICH, L.L.; PAL'CHIKOV, G.F.; SKVORTSOV, D.V.

Hydrogenation of petroleum products in the fluidized bed of a catalyst. Nefteper. i neftekhim. no.12:15-20 '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh AN SSSR, Upravleniye neftepererabatyvayushchey i khimicheskoy promyshlennosti, g. Groznyy, i Groznenskiy kreking-zavod.

KRICHKO, A.A.; MALYAVINSKIY, L.V.; NEZHELNOVA, A.I.; PALICHEROV, G.F.; SKOVRONEK, B.K.; STEPURO, S.I.

Obtaining dearomatized catalytic-cracking gas oil and motor tests for it. Neftepер. i neftekhim. no.3:12-14 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh, Groznefteklimzavody i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke nefti i gaza i polucheniyu iskusstvennogo zhidkogo topliva.

KRICHKO, A.A.; VOL'-EPSHTEYN, A.B.; MUKHINA, T.N.; BERENTS, A.D.

Production of aromatic hydrocarbons from pyrocondensate. Khim.i tekh.topl. i masel 10 no.1:9-11 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh i Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh spirtov i organicheskikh produktov.

VOL'-EPSHTEYN, A.B.; YAN-NOY, V.V.; KRICHKO, A.A.; TITOVA, T.A.; CHEPAYY, I.M.

Obtaining benzene by the hydrogenation of the products of fuel pyrolysis. Khim. prom. 41 no.5:325-329 My '65.
(MIRA 18:6)

KRICHKO, A.A.; LOZOVOY, A.V.; MEZHENOVA, A.I.; PALICHIKOV, G.F.; STEPURO, S.I.; TITOVA, T.A.; Prinimala uchastiye PAVIKOVICH, T.M.

Production of phenenthrene from the low-sulfur gas oils from catalytic cracking. Khim. i tekh. topl. i masel 10 no.12: 10-14 D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh, Moskva i ob"yedineniye "Groznefteknimzavody".

L 10531-66 EWT(m)/T WE

ACC NR: AP6003467 SOURCE CODE: UR/0318/64/000/012/0015/0020

AUTHOR: Krichko, A. A.; Lozovoy, A. V.; Mezhlumova, A. I.; Muselevich, D. L.; Pal'chikov, G. P.; Skvortsov, D. V.

ORG: IGI; Administration of Petroleum Conversion and Chemical Industry, Groznyy (Upravleniye n/pererabatyvayushchey i khimicheskoy promyshlennosti); Groznyy Cracking Plant, Groznyy (Groznenskiy kreking-zavod)

TITLE: Hydrogenation of petroleum products in a fluidized solids catalyst layer

SOURCE: Neftepererabotka i neftekhimiya, no. 12, 1964, 15-20

TOPIC TAGS: hydrogenation, catalysis, naphthalene, petroleum refining

ABSTRACT: Aromatized fractions with 83-91% aromatics and an average molecular weight of 165.5-169.0 (boiling range 200-300°) were extracted with aqueous pyridine from a catalytic cracking gas oil and subjected to hydrogenation on an Al-Co-Mo oxides catalyst in a fluidized bed. The optimum conditions for the production of naphthalene by this process comprised 20 atm pressure, ~550° temperature, hourly space velocity of 0.8-0.9 kg/l.hr, and a supply of hydrogenating gas (80% H_2 and 20% CH_4) amounting to 1-1.5 m^3/kg raw material. Under these conditions, a 50% conversion of the raw material to products boiling below 230° was obtained and the yield of naphthalene was 12-14% by weight in a single hydrogenation stage. The authors are grateful to V. S. Al'tshuler and G. P. Sechenov for their help in this work. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 3 formulas, and 3 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 21, 07 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 005 / OTH REF: 006

Card 1/1 UDC: 665.581

ACC NR: [illegible] SOURCE CODE: UR/0081/65/000/017/P018/P018

AUTHOR: Krichko, A. A., Sovetova, L. S.

51
B

TITLE: High temperature hydrogenation of paraffin hydrocarbons

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Abs. 17P135

REF SOURCE: Sb. Khim. pererabotka smol. M., Nauka, 1965, 87-94

TOPIC TAGS: hydrocarbon, high temperature effect, heptane, octane, catalysis, HYDROGENATION

ABSTRACT: The mechanism of thermal destruction of n-heptane, isooctane and n-hexadene in the presence of H_2 under 40 and 100 atm pressure at temperatures of 475 and 520°C on Co-Mo-Al oxide catalyst in a flow system with a speed of 1.5 to 1.6 $kg/l/h^{-1}$ is studied. It was found that at a temperature of 475° liquid hydrocarbons were primarily obtained. It is recommended to technical mixtures, containing paraffin hydrocarbons in two consecutive zones at temperatures 450 to 475° and at 520 to 550°. [LAS]

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1 LS

L 30247-66 EWT(m)/T WE
ACC NR: AP6013820 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0318/65/000/012/0003/0005

42
38
B

AUTHOR: Pal'chikov, G. F.; Mezhlumova, A. I.; Kaganer, G. S.; Stepuro, S. I.; Krichko, A. A.; Titova, T. A.

ORG: Grozneftekhimzavody Association (Ob"yedineniye Grozneftekhimzavody); Institute of Mineral Fuels, AN SSSR (Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh, AN SSSR)

TITLE: Processing of catalytic gas oils by extraction with pyridine and hydrogenation

SOURCE: Neftepererabotka i neftekhimiya, no. 12, 1965, 3-5

TOPIC TAGS: pyridine, solvent extraction, gas oil fraction, hydrogenation, naphthalene, petroleum product, gasoline

ABSTRACT: The paper describes the results of an extractive separation of catalytic gas oils from low-sulfur and sulfur feed stock by means of wet pyridine and the results of the hydrogenation of the extracts. The extractive separation of the gas oils was carried out in a continuous unit with a vertical countercurrent extractor provided with a pulsed packing of perforated metal discs. The output of the unit was 1 liter/ /hr. The degree of separation of aromatic hydrocarbons from gas oil was 70-75%; for bicyclic hydrocarbons, 95%. The extract from the low-sulfur gas oil was used directly as the feed stock for the hydrogenation. It is concluded that catalytic gas oils produced by refineries in the southern and eastern regions of the Soviet Union can be

UDC: 665.5.521.4.66.061.5

Card 1/2

L 30247-66
ACC NR: AP6013820

4

used to obtain naphthalene (10-13% yield), high-quality diesel oil (53-66% yield), and a stock (18% yield) for the production of carbon black and aromatized gasoline. N. F. Danil'chenko and I. L. Tsitron participated in the study. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 11,07/ SUBM DATE: None / ORIG REF: 004

Card 2/2 CC

KRICHKO, A.A.; SOVETOVA, L.S.

High temperature hydrogenation of aromatic hydrocarbons and their mixtures. Zhur.prikl.khim. 37 no.1:141-145 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:2)

KRICHKO, Anatoliy Ivanovich; KAMENETSKIY, B.G., redaktor; VORONIN, K.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Electric traction equipment] Tiagovaia elektroapparatura. Moskva, Gos. energ.izd-vo, 1956. 408 p. (MLRA 9:4)
(Electric locomotives)

BATALOV, Nikolay Mikhaylovich; PETROV, Boris Petrovich; BARSKIY, M.R., kand. tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; KRICHKO, A.I., inzh., retsenzent; STEPANOV, A.D., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; SIDOROV, N.I., inzh., red.; LARIONOV, G.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Electric traction machinery] Tiagovye elektricheskie apparaty. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1961. 207 p. (MIRA 15:3)
(Electric machinery) (Electric railroads)

L 36730-65 EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EPR/EWG(j)/EPA(s)-2/EWA(h)/EWP(j)/EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWG(m)/EWP(b)/T/EWA(l)/EWP(t) Pc-4/Pr-4/Ps-4/Pu-4/Peb RM/DJ/GS

ACCESSION NR: AT5007898 S/0000/64/000/000/0047/0055

AUTHOR: Vol'f-Epshteyn, A. B.; Karavayev, G. N.; Krichko, A. N.; Medzhibovskiy, B. A.

62
B+1

TITLE: An organic heat-transfer agent for nuclear reactors based on the by-products of cumene production

SOURCE: Moscow. Institut atomnoy energii. Issledovaniya po primeneniyu organicheskikh teplonositeley-zamedliteley v energeticheskikh reaktorakh (Research on the use of organic heat-transfer agents and moderators in power reactors). Moscow, Atomizdat, 1964, 47-55

TOPIC TAGS: organic reactor coolant, thermal reactor, radiation polymerization, power reactor, infrared spectroscopy, heat transfer agent, cumene production, polyalkylbenzene resin, biphenyl derivative, catalytic hydrogenation

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the possibility of obtaining an organic heat-transfer agent whose radiation-thermal resistance would be comparable to that of monoisopropylbiphenyl from the by-products of isopropylbenzene (cumene) production. A polyalkylbenzene resin was used as the raw material. An investigation of the chemical composition of the resin revealed that up to 55% of the hydrocarbons in

Card 1/2

L 36730-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5007898 0

the resin are derivatives of biphenyl and biphenylalkanes. The boiling point of the resin was 310 - 365C for fractions obtained at 200 - 300C. Hydrogenation was carried out in the presence of an Al-Co-Mo catalyst under a hydrogen pressure of 30 - 80 kg/cm^2 at 350 - 390C. The heat capacity, density, and viscosity were measured within ±2%, ±0.5%, and ±1%, respectively. The decomposition rate of the heat-transfer agent under the simultaneous influence of radiation and temperature was examined in a temperature range of 250 - 400C. Each test lasted from 20 - 22 hrs. The authors conclude that the rate of formation of polymers under the influence of irradiation is the same for polyalkylbenzene resin and monoisopropylbiphenyl. The transition temperature was 380 - 390C. In addition, the corrosive activity of this coolant is no different from that of the other fluids investigated. Orig. art. has: 8 figures, 1 table and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: Institut atomnoy energii, Moscow (Institute of Atomic Energy)

SUBMITTED: 01Aug64 ENCL: 00 SUB-CODE: NP, OC

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

PETRENKO, I.G.; KRICHKO, I.B.

Study of the mechanism of oxidation processes with the aid of the oxygen and carbon isotopes O^{18} and C^{14}. Trudy IGI 8:254-264 '59. (MIRA 13:1)
(Coal weathering) (Isotopes--Industrial application)

PETRENKO, I.G.; KRICHKO, I.B.

Exchange reaction between carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide under homogeneous conditions. Trudy IGI 13:13-18 '60. (MIRA 14:5)
(Carbon monoxide) (Carbon dioxide)

L 15206-65 EWG(j)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EPR/EWP(j)/T-2/EWP(b) Pc-4/Pr-4/Ps-4/Pu-4 RAEM(1) JD/WW/JG/MLK/RM

ACCESSION NR: AT4048190 S/0000/64/000/000/0118/0124

AUTHOR: Lebedev, V. V.; Krichko, I. B. Br

TITLE: Thermodynamics of the reactions of niobium, tantalum and hafnium oxides with carbon and methane

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh. Gazifikatsiya i piroliz topliv (Gasification and pyrolysis of fuel); sbornik statey. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1964, 118-124

TOPIC TAGS: niobium oxide, tantalum oxide, hafnium oxide, carbon, methane, metal carbide, free energy

ABSTRACT: The thermodynamics of 18 reactions between the oxides of niobium, tantalum and hafnium and carbon or methane were studied and the variation of the free energy with temperature is plotted for all of them. Because of the absence of thermodynamic functions for carbides, metal oxides and metals at temperatures above 4000K, the free energy is calculated only up to 4000K. The reaction of the formation of metal carbides from Ta_2O_5, Nb_2O_5, HfO_2 and methane proceeds more completely than the reaction of metal oxides with carbon at the same temperature. The logarithmic values of the equilibrium constants of the reactions of Ta_2O_5, HfO_2 and Nb_2O_5 with methane and carbon at 800-4000C are tabulated and plotted. Methane is

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L 15206-65

ACCESSION NR: AT4048190

preferable for obtaining metal carbides because the equilibrium constant for the combination of metal oxides with methane is higher by several orders than that for carbon. The equilibrium composition of gases at different reaction temperatures is tabulated. The variation in the degree of conversion of methane at different temperatures during its reaction with Ta_2O_5 and HfO_2 until the formation of tantalum and hafnium or tantalum and hafnium carbides is plotted. For these reactions, it is characteristic that the conversion of metal oxides to carbide proceeds at lower temperatures than their conversion to metals. The complete conversion of Ta_2O_5 to TaC proceeds at 1300K, to metal at 1500K. For hafnium, this temperature difference increases to 550K, the two temperatures being 1450 and 2000K. Orig. art. has: 9 figures, 2 tables, 1 formula and 18 chemical equations.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 04Apr64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE:TD,OC,IC

NO REF SOV: 016 OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

KRICHKO, M.A.

Eye injuries as shown by data in district hospital records. Zdrav. Belor. 5 no.10:63-64 O '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(EYE--WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

KRICHKO, M., vrach

Definitive elimination of trachoma and its consequences. Zdrav. Belor. 5 no.1:49 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Slavgorodskaya rayonnaya bol'nitsa.
(SLAVGOROD DISTRICT (MOGILEV PROVINCE)--CONJUNCTIVITIS, GRANULAR)

KRICHKO, M.A.

Analysis of the causes of blindness in a rural district. Zdrav. Bel. 7 no. 2:40-41 F '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Iz Slavgorodskoy rayonnoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach rayona M.A. Strugovets).

(BLINDNESS)

KRICHKO, M.A.

Anomalies of refraction. Zdrav. Bel. 7 no.12:42-43 D '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz Slavgorodskoy rayonnoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach M.A.Strugovets).
(EYE--ACCOMODATION AND REFRACTION)

KRICHKO, M.A.

Complication of Botkin's disease by orchitis. Klin. med. 41 no.7:138-139 Jl'63 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Iz Slavgorodskoy rayonnoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach M.A. Strugovets), BSSR.

[illegible], P.A., ARICHKO, V.S.

Efficient work of a mechanized road-construction brigade. Avt.dor. 27 no.6:11-12 Je '64. (MIRA 18:4)

T-8

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological).
The Liver.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 11, 1958, 50974

Author : Krichkovskiy, G.F.
Inst :
Title : The Functional State of the Liver in Infectious Nonspecific Polyarthritis and in Certain Other Kinds of Polyarthritis.

Orig Pub : Terapevt. arkhiv, 1957, No 5, 39-47.

Abstract : In the majority of patients with infectious nonspecific polyarthritis and with infectious polyarthritis based upon brucellosis etiology, the following phenomena were observed: soreness and enlargement of the liver, as well as largely stable disruptions of pigmental, protein forming, antitoxic, and carbohydrate producing liver functions. Their complex therapy is very difficult to attain, indeed. Impairment of the liver in dystrophic

Card 1/2

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological).
The Liver.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 11, 1958, 50974

polyarthritis is less pronounced and becomes easier normalized when a complex health resort treatment is carried out.

Card 2/2

KRICHKOVSKIY, G.F.

Functional state of the liver in patients with residual symptoms of rheumatic polyarthritis. Vrach.delo supplement '57:18 (MIRA 11:3)

1. Kafedra gospital'noy terapii (zav.-zasl. deyatel' nauki, prof. M.A.Yasinovskiy) Odesskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(LIVER) (RHEUMATIC FEVER)

KRICHKOVSKIY, G. F.: Master Med Sci (diss) -- "The functional state of the liver in infectious nonspecific and other types of polyarthritis". Odessa, 1959. 15 pp (Odessa State Med Inst im N. I. Pirogov), 200 copies (KL, No 11, 1959, 122)

KOSHNITSKIY, I.N., dotsent; KRICHKOVSKIY, G.F.; VERBITSKAYA, L.P., dotsent; LYSENKO, N.I.; BIRBRAYER, M.L.; ALENGOZ, N.G.; LOKHMATOV, D.P.; YAROSHCHUK, A.A.

State of health of workers in the graphite industry. Vrach. delo no.8:134 Ag'63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Odesskiy meditsinskiy institut.
(NO SUBJECT HEADINGS)

L 14532-63 EPR/EWP(j)/EPF(c)/EWT(m)/BDS/ES(s)-2 AFFTC/ASD/SSD Ps-4/
Pc-4/Pr-4/Pt-4 Rm/WW/MAY
ACCESSION NR: AP3004778 S/0191/63/000/008/0060/0061 85 84

AUTHOR: Luzhkov, Yu. M.; Volchok, I. S.; Krichmar, G. Ya.; Ramzaytsev, V. D.; Vishnyak, Yu. I.; Parlashkevich, N. Ya. 15

TITLE: Automatic device for determining the thermal stability of polymers

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy*, no. 8, 1963, 60-61

TOPIC TAGS: thermal stability, polymer thermal stability, polyformaldehyde thermal stability, degradation, polymer degradation, weight change, weight-change measurement, automatic weight-change measurement, weight recording, automatic weight recording, photohead, automatic device

ABSTRACT: A device for the automatic measurement and recording of weight changes during the degradation of polymeric materials has been developed at NIIPM. It consists of an ADV-200 balance, a photoelectric servomechanism, a reversible motor, a measuring slide wire, an electromagnetic balancing system, and a recording device. The schematic and the circuit diagrams of the device are shown in Figs. 1 and 2 of the Enclosure. In operation, the photohead tracks the position of the balance pointer. Unbalance changes the ratio of illuminated to dark

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L 14532-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3004778

area in the photoresistor, causing its resistance to change. An unbalance signal is sent to the input of the amplifier of the servomechanism. The new device was used for determining the thermal stability of polyformaldehyde. A characteristic degradation curve for this material at 222C recorded with the device is shown in Fig. 3. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 28Aug63 ENCL: 03

SUB CODE: CH, MA NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

RAMZAYTSEV, V.D.; VOLCHEK, I.S., DVORKINA, T.V., KRICHMAN, G.Ya.; LUZHKOV, Ya.M., FRENKEL', M.D.

Experience in the automation of the testing of plastics for heat resistance. Plast.massy no.1:68-71 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

ACCESSION NR: AP4009840 S/0191/64/000/001/0068/0071

AUTHORS: Ramzaytsev, V.D.; Volchek, I.S.; Dvorkina, T.V.; Krichmar, G. Ya.; Luzhkov, Yu. M.; Frenkel', M.D.

TITLE: Experimental automation of plastic testing for heat resistance

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy*, no. 1, 1964, 68-71

TOPIC TAGS: plastic materials testing device, testing plastics heat resistance, testing plastics deformation

ABSTRACT: Since standard installations for testing heat resistance and deformation of plastic materials are very imperfect, inaccurate, slow and subject to mistakes due to reliance on visual observation, an automatic device programmed for measurement and recording of temperature has been designed. Described in detail, this device, which can be used wherever thermomechanical tests are made as well as in dilatometry, basically consists of an EPP-06M1 potentiometer,

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4009840

program controls, measurement and recording of temperature, automatic measurement and recording of deformations, and automatic changes of operation rate. Thermocouples, electronic probes, amplifiers, differential transformer induction systems, and measuring bridges are used in the circuit and their functions are also described. Orig. art. has 7 figures, no formulas, no tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 10Feb64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AP NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

KOGAN, I.N., inzh.; KRICHMAR, G.Ya., inzh.; LUZHKOV, Yu.M., inzh.; RUBINSHTEYN, V.V., inzh.

Multipoint ultrasonic viscosimeter. Mekh. i avtom.proizv. 19 no.2:33-35 F '65. (MIRA 18:3)

FRIGERR, M. T.

27364 FRIGERR, M. T. - O Ratsional'nom Ispol'zovanii Vinogradnogo Sul'fitirovannogo Susla. Vinodelie I Vinogradarstvo SSSR, 1949, No. 8, s. 34-38.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 36, 1949.

KRICHMAR, M. S.

Bottling Machinery

Attachment for the Zhukov automatic winebottling machine. M. S. Krichmar. Vin. SSSR. 12 No. 6, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, September 1952, Uncl.

KRICHMAR, M. S.

KRICHMAR, M. S.

Wine and wine making - Ukraine

High-grade table wines from the southern Ukraine. Vin.SSSR 12 no. 9, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1952, Uncl.

KRICHMAR, Matvey Semenovich; FISHMAN, A.I., inshener, retsenzent; OKHREMENKO, N.S., kandidat s.-kh. nauk, redaktor; PRITYKINA, L.A., redaktor; KISINA, Ye.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Losses in the processing of wine by-products and ways of preventing them] Poteri pri pererabotke pobochnykh produktov vinogradnogo vinodeliia i bor'ba s nimi. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1955. 98 p. (MLRA 9:5)
(Wine and wine making)

KRICHMAR, M. S., CAND AGR SCI, "SOIL AND CLIMATE RESOURCES OF ODESSKAYA OBLAST, THEIR MOST RATIONAL UTILIZATION FOR THE FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF VITICULTURE AND INCREASE IN QUALITY OF ITS PRODUCT." ODESSA, 1961. (MIN OF AGR MSSR, KISHINEV AGR INST). (KL, 3-61, 225).

KRICHMAR, Sh.D.; POLONSKAYA, R.G.

Treatment of depressed states with tofranil. Zdrav. Kazakh. 21 no.9:41-44 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Iz 1-oy Respublikanskoy psikhonevologicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach - kand.med.nauk M.Kh.Gonopol'skiy), g.Kzyl-Orda.
(DEPRESSION, MENTAL) (STIMULANTS)
(IMPRAMINE)

Dissertation: "The Anodic Dissolving and Electrochemical Polishing of Copper and Its Alloys." Cand Tech Sci, Dnepropetrovsk State U, Dnepropetrovsk, 1953, Referativnyy Zhurnal—Khimiya, Moscow, No 8, Apr 54.

SO: SUM 304, 26 Nov 1954

KRICHMAR - S.I.

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CH An apparatus to control the ammonium nitrate content of waste water from manufacturing plants. S. I. Krichmar. (Nitrogen-Fertilizer Plant, Dneprodzerzhinsk). Zavodskaya Lab. 21, 748(1955).—An app. is described which is used to decrease losses of NH_4NO_3 through waste water from manufg. plants. J. Rovtar Leech

MH PM

KRICHMAR, S.I.

USSR/Chemistry - Physical chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 27/51

Authors : Krichmar, S. I.

Title : The surface micro-profile curvature and its effect on the electrochemical polishing of metals

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 100/2, 297-300, Mar 11, 1955

Abstract : The effect of local micro-profile curvature on the probability of the metal atom's conversion into ion state in discussed. The difference in the energy state of microprotuberances and microdepressions of a surface which is due basically to the change in local profile curvature is explained. The difference in the chemical protential between two surfaces of different curvature is described. The role of surface tension during electrochemical polishing of metals is analyzed. Four USSR references (1940-1955). Table; graph.

Institution : The Nitrogen-Fertilizer Plant, Dnieprodzerzhinsk

Presented by: Academician A. N. Frumkin, August 10, 1954

KRICHMAR, S. I.

USSR/ Chemistry - Metal polarization

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 21/54

Authors : Krichmar, S. I.

Title : The polarization smoothing mechanism during electrochemical metal polishing

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 100/3, 481-484, Jan 21, 1955

Abstract : In order to explain the role of polarization in electrochemical metal polishing processes the author investigated a simple case of concentrational polarization which takes place during anodic polarization of Cu in orthophosphoric acid solutions. The near-electrode layer which originates in such cases was found to be the result of a considerably concentrated anode polarization. It was established that the surface smoothing should be done in accordance with a purely polarization mechanism but only at comparatively large surface roughnesses, otherwise only at sufficiently small surface roughnesses and mainly under the effect of the local micro-profile curvature. Three references: 2 USSR and 1 USA (1936-1953). Table, grephs.

Institution : The Dnieprodzherzhinsk Nitrate Fertilizer Plant

Presented by: Academician A. N. Frumkin, August 10, 1954

KRICHMAR, S.I.

Reaction products from the electrochemical polishing of copper in phosphoric acid. S. I. Krichmar and V. [illegible] Gainullo. Zhur. Neorg. Khim. 1, [illegible] (1956).—The compn. of the reaction products was detd. for the case of the anodic soln. of Cu in H_3PO_4. The general formula for the reaction products was $xCu(H_2PO_4)_2 \cdot yH_3PO_4$. I. B. L.

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RM III

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Applications - Electrochemical Manufacturing. Electrodeposition. Chemical Sources of Electrical Current. I-9

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 3, 1957, 8903

Author : Krichmar, S.I., and Galushko, V.P.
Inst :
Title : On the Suppression of Structural Etching During Electrolytic Polishing.

Orig Pub : Zh. Fiz. Khimii, 1956, 30, No 3, 577-580 (summary in English)

Abstract : The mechanism of the suppression of macrostructure etching (E) in the region of limiting current during the electrolytic polishing of metals is discussed. The suppression of macrostructure E. of pure Cu and its alloys during electrolytic polishing is H_3PO_4 solutions is investigated.

Card 1/2